

Michigan Happenings

Ellis Goldberg, stock salesman, after spending a month in the Macomb county jail, was released on bonds of \$15,000 signed by Register of Deeds Chester Chubb and George Ashcraft, real estate operator. Goldberg is alleged to have sold \$80,000 in worthless film stock to Macomb county residents without securing a permit from the Michigan Securities commission. Several weeks ago he is said to have let it be known that he would pay a bonus of \$1,500 to anyone signing his bonds for release. Under the terms of the bond, Goldberg will be required to remain in Mt. Clemens, until his trial, May 2.

Sheriff Ray Baker, of Lapeer county, ousted by Governor Groesbeck after an exhaustive hearing of charges of misconduct in office, refused to vacate the office after removal papers were served on him by Assistant Attorney General Mosher. Quo warranto proceedings immediately were started in supreme court, to remove Baker, who, it is reported, will put up a hard fight to retain his office. He has appointed his wife to the office, preparatory to this fight. Immediately after the serving of removal papers, George Carrigan was appointed sheriff in Baker's place.

Weather forecasts are now being broadcasted through the state by radio telephone on a wave length of 485 meters. They are being sent out by the East Lansing station of the U. S. Weather Bureau daily at 10:30 a. m. Dewey A. Seely, official forecaster, phones out the predictions over the apparatus of his son, Stuart W. Seely. Duplicate messages are being sent out also at 11:30 a. m. Later market reports will be given farmers throughout the state by the same system.

Troops at Camp Custer this summer will all live in tents, it was announced by Brig-Gen. George V. H. Mosley, who has been designated to take command of Camp Custer. All buildings on the reservation, except eight warehouses in the quartermaster section and a few farm buildings, are to be torn down. First troops to arrive will come from the Regular Army unit at Fort Sheridan, which Brig-Gen. Mosley also commands. They will arrive May 1.

Jay R. McColl, Detroit, has been appointed by Gov. Groesbeck to the State Board of Agriculture, succeeding John A. Doelle, of Marquette, who resigned to accept appointment as commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture. Mr. McColl is an engineer graduate of the M. C. A. and was recently endorsed by the Detroit alumni. He is the first engineer member to be appointed to the board.

The dying wish of Mayor Frank Fairchild was granted when the voters of Allegan elected his lifelong friend and political associate, Fred McComber, as mayor. McComber ran on the Democratic ticket, defeating Burrill Tripp, a veteran Republican politician and a former mayor and state senator. Allegan defeated daylight saving by about four to one.

Hearings were begun before Judge Gillespie, in Oakland county circuit court, on condemnation of property for the proposed widening of Woodward avenue in Ferndale village. The action is brought by the village, but is being protested by many citizens on the ground that it is unnecessary to proceed now.

Confirmation of a report that the Grand Trunk Railroad company would close its shops at Elsdon, Ill., at the end of April was received in Port Huron. Howard G. Kelly, president of the railway, said the Port Huron shops had ample accommodations at present for the company's car repair business.

Because Charles Boyner of Muskegon had been attending a series of lectures on first aid, he was able to save the life of John E. Pascoe, a neighbor, who tried, police say, to take his life by closing the doors of his home where he lived alone and turning on the gas.

The Central Trades and Labor Council has asked the Battle Creek city commission to take over the city lines of the Michigan United Railway. The petition claims the city could make money, although the company's monthly reports show operation at a loss.

The steamer Petoskey of the Chicago & South Haven Steamship company, which has been in winter quarters at Manistee, has cleared port to resume navigation.

George Uptegraft, 33 years old, unmarried, Toledo, was arrested by Chief Deputy Sheriff John Knuth, of Monroe, at Lakeside road, charged with embezzling \$485 from the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' lodge, of Toledo. He was taken to Toledo.

Michael Johnson, Flint, who warmed himself recently by burning 56 volumes of choice literature in the stove at the Crocker school, was sentenced to two to 15 years in the Ionia reformatory, for breaking and entering, by Judge E. D. Black.

Adam Rasmus, Dorris township farmer, is facing deportation, the result of an affray with John Polaskey, a neighbor, in which Rasmus is said to have threatened Polaskey's life. Allegan county officials summoned to the Rasmus home say they found the house in a state of siege, with Mrs. Rasmus carrying a heavy club, the children's hands filled with rocks, and the husband flourishing a revolver. Sheriff Leo Hare and Deputy William Oliver were unable to subdue Rasmus, they said until after they struck him over the head with the butt end of a pistol, rendering him unconscious.

Charles Street, former record clerk of the Detroit house of correction, convicted of embezzlement, was sentenced to from three to ten years in Marquette prison by Judge William M. Weston in recorder's court. Street asked that he be sent to any prison but the house of correction. He had been found guilty by a jury on the charge of embezzling \$5,131 in fines paid at the house of correction.

Grant M. Hudson, former member of the state legislature, active in the enactment of important railroad legislation and general primary laws, during the special session of 1916, and later state superintendent of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League, 1918 to 1919, announced his candidacy for Congress in the Sixth Michigan District, as successor to Representative Patrick H. Kelley.

When a purse snatcher darted out of a dark corner at Kalamazoo and attempted to grab her purse, while she was on her way home from a shopping trip down town, Ella Slater, 15 years old, gave battle with her fists, raining several blows on his face. Without uttering a cry, she struck at the man until he gave up and disappeared behind some buildings.

The Michigan Academy of Science, at its closing session at Ann Arbor elected the following officers: President, R. A. Smith, state geologist, at Lansing; secretary-treasurer, Professor F. D. Larue, University of Michigan; official librarian, W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan, and editor-in-chief, C. P. Welch, University of Michigan.

An order removing Sheriff Ray J. Baker, of Lapeer county, from office was signed, April 3, by Governor Groesbeck. Baker's removal from office was the result of charges made against him by Representative Charles W. Smith and several hundred residents of the county, who signed petitions asking his removal.

Mary Hoyt, 90 years old, widow of Henry E. Hoyt, died at Kalamazoo, April 1. She had lived there 65 years. She was the daughter of William Lewis, tavern keeper in Yankee Springs township, Barry county, known in pioneer days, and was an authority on pioneer history of southwestern Michigan.

L. T. Bowers, of Brooklyn, Iowa, who conducted a cattle ranch at Ralph, a small settlement in Dickinson county, a few years ago, has decided to return to the district. He is expected to make his first shipment of 100 head of cattle very soon. Bowers is the owner of three sections of land at Ralph.

The conviction of John Harrigan, son of a wealthy Groesbe Pointe family, found guilty in Detroit municipal court of manslaughter in connection with the death of Kosta Kiroff, killed when he was struck by an automobile driven by Harrigan, has been set aside by the state supreme court and a new trial ordered.

Michigan Agricultural college faculty and East Lansing business men dined together in honor of the assumption of official duties April 1 by President David Friday. Nearly 300 men gathered for the affair, planned as an official expression of welcome by East Lansing to the new president.

The growth in the use of wireless telephones in Michigan is indicated by the large number of new companies incorporating for radio purposes. Hardly a week passes but one or more file incorporation papers at Lansing, and most of these are located in Detroit.

Mrs. Burrill Hamilton, secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has announced that the annual state conference will be held in Battle Creek, October 10, 11 and 12.

Three Calhoun county officers were injured in a gun battle with members of a Negro "whisky ring" staged during an attempted cleanup of Albion's Negro district.

More than \$15,000 damage was done to the building and stock of the Wilcox Hardware Co.'s store by a fire at Adrian.

Pontiac Boy Scouts have launched a campaign to raise \$15,000 in public subscriptions.

When detectives raided the Smith billiard hall at Flint, Lena Smith, wife of the proprietor, snatched a search warrant from the hands of one of the officers, seized a club and gave battle. She was finally overpowered and with her husband, Dave Smith, jailed.

Anthony Scully, of Fort Huron, who is charged with killing his father, Cornelius Scully, and badly injuring his sister, while in an insane frenzy, will be committed to the state hospital for the insane at Ionia.



Newly elected village officers of Des Lacs, N. D.—all women. 2—Birthplace of Daniel Boone in Exeter township, Berks county, Pa., which probably will be made a Boone museum. 3—Mrs. Frederick Van Lennep of New York, a leading figure in the Pan American Conference of Women in Washington this month.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

British and French Premiers Give Votes of Confidence on Genoa Policies.

FORMER MAKES GREAT SPEECH

Russians Warned Partial Recognition Depends on Good Behavior—De Valera Trying to Upset Irish Free State—Progress of the Coal Miners' Strike.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

HAVING triumphed over his enemies with a vote of confidence—372 to 94—in the house of commons, Premier Lloyd George, instead of resigning, has gone to Genoa to lay before the economic conference his plans for the regeneration of Europe. On the same day as the British test Premier Poincare laid his foreign policies before the French chamber of deputies, and they were approved by a vote of 484 to 78. Whereupon he also decided to attend the conference as soon as his official duties at home would permit. Both the British and the French have been growing more hopeful daily that good and definite results will come from the Genoa meeting.

Probably Lloyd George never made a more effective speech than that which preceded the vote of the commons. He spoke for an hour and a half, setting forth eloquently the conditions that his country and Europe generally face, and replying with humor and keen satire to the attacks of his opponents, who frequently joined in the applause. Defending the limitations placed on the scope of the conference, barring the discussion of revision of boundaries and of reparations, he argued that no one of his hearers would wish to go back on the clauses of the treaty of Versailles by which Alsace-Lorraine was restored to France, Poland resurrected and the independence of the Slavonic populations of Austria-Hungary recognized. Nor, said he, was there any use criticizing the reparations, since to alter these would simply transfer the burden from Germany to France, England and Belgium, but mainly to France. He asserted France should not be asked or expected to forego the right she won at such cost, or to submit to the judgment of a conference in which not only her former enemies but also neutrals are represented. Germany's ultimate capacity to pay, he added, must not be judged by her capacity at this moment. Discussing the main theme of the conference, the establishment of peace, credits, currency, exchange, transports and the machinery of international trade, the premier dealt largely with Russia and said he believed its present rulers had been brought into a new frame of mind by the famine and would now recognize the conditions imposed and accepted by civilized communities, acknowledging Russia's debts and promising to cease their attacks on the institutions of other countries. He pledged that there would be no full diplomatic recognition of the soviet government until the powers should be entirely satisfied that Russia was really endeavoring to carry out the terms of such an undertaking.

Mr. Lloyd George may have been over-optimistic about the repentance of the Russians. The soviet delegates became more and more cocky as they made their way toward Genoa, and in Berlin they arranged for close co-operation with the German delegation, reached an economic understanding with Chancellor Wirth and Foreign Minister Rathenau and made agreements with the representatives of German industry and finance. Rathenau explains that his accord with the Russians is due to the position taken by the allies on the reparations. Among the recent demands made on Germany by the reparations commission is the payment of 60,000,000 marks in increased taxation. This demand, it is said, the German government has rejected, claiming it is an invasion of Germany's sovereign rights. Great Britain last week gave a jolt

to her debtor nations in Europe by notifying them that they must begin paying interest on their debts to her next October, or make some new arrangement then, so that Britain can pay the interest on what she owes the United States. The French believe this will cause the whole matter of inter-allied debts to be brought up in the Genoa conference.

MICHAEL COLLINS and his provisional government of the Irish Free State are facing a critical situation and it is a debatable question whether they will survive officially. This despite the fact that the British government is assembling large bodies of troops to go to their support in case of necessity. It is believed De Valera and the radical republicans are planning the establishment of a military dictatorship, and continuous raids and outrages by republican bands lend support to this belief. Murders, ambushes and seizures of arms are of daily occurrence, and in northwest Ireland it is said large districts which had supported the Free State have gone over to the republican camp. As was intimated in these columns last week, the peace pact between the Free State and Ulster is quite ineffective in restoring peace to the island. Catholics and Protestants, Free Staters and republicans, are in never ceasing conflict, and when they cannot do better the Irish get up "private fights."

CHARLES, ex-emperor of Austria-Hungary, who died of pneumonia at Funchal, Madeira, may have left a legacy of trouble for some of his former subjects. On the receipt of the news of his death, the royalists of Hungary got busy and started a movement to declare his son Otto, nine years old, king of that country. The legitimists in the parliament planned to introduce a measure for Otto's immediate return to Hungary and his education under Hungarian teachers. There is no likelihood that a majority of the Hungarian people would favor restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty, nor that the allies would permit it.

OPPOSITION to the allied plans for reviving the Turkish empire is growing in Greece, Thrace and Smyrna, especially protest against being restored to the sultan, the former demanding the status quo and the latter autonomy. The Thracian deputies in the Greek chamber have wired to President Harding, Secretary Hughes and the chancellors of other nations that "the Greeks in Thrace would sooner die than return to Turkish slavery." London hears that the Greeks of Smyrna are ready to revolt and set up an independent state rather than have the land turned over to Turkey. They have an active committee in London and are raising money among Greeks everywhere. It is believed the leaders in this movement may use Smyrna as an excuse for a coup to return Venizelos to power in Greece.

ALTHOUGH efforts to bring about agreements that will end the coal miners' strike are continuous, it cannot be said that they are meeting with any conspicuous success. The house committee on labor is taking the lead in these efforts and through its chairman, Representative Nolan, invited the miners and the bituminous operators of the central competitive field to a joint conference. The operators of western Pennsylvania and southern Ohio already had refused to take part in such a conference, but President Lewis of the mine workers said the men would accept the invitation if sufficient tonnage was represented. Then declarations were received by Mr. Nolan from practically all the other groups of operators, chiefly because they felt a conference of fragments of the central field would be unavailing. Besides, they asserted they had been and still were willing to meet the miners of their own states or districts for separate wage settlements.

In the anthracite field the conditions were more promising, for the miners' and operators' subcommittee was in continuous session in New York and both sides were submitting their cases. In non-unionized regions a good many mines were in operation, but the union organizers were busy and claimed to have made large gains there. This the operators disputed. The great majority of the strikers are

enjoying their period of leisure and making plans for extensive fishing and camping trips. In Kansas the industrial court ordered that the present wage agreement be continued for thirty days, and the Southwestern Coal Operators' association agreed to this.

The operators declare that the ultimate goal of the union miners is the nationalization of the coal industry, and of course they oppose this, though they are not able to confute the assertion that the industry is, as Secretary Hoover says, one of the worst functioning industries in the country. It is always in a chaotic condition, as regards both production and distribution. When President Lewis went before the house committee to present the case of the strikers, he said the miners could see no permanent solution of their difficulties without nationalization of the coal mines. But questions brought out that while he would favor the establishment of a governing board to bring about stabilization of the industry, controlling the production, distribution and price of coal, he would oppose the creation of a tribunal with power to fix wages. Naturally he did not get far with such a one-sided proposition.

ONE THOUSAND AND SIXTY-FOUR bodies, last of America's dead to be brought from the cemeteries of France, were landed last week at Brooklyn and the heroes were honored with a solemn parade and impressive funeral ceremonies at the army base there. Prominent army and navy officers, high representatives of the government, governors of several states and many other distinguished persons took part, and President Harding sent a message and a wreath.

IN THE presence of President and Mrs. Harding, cabinet members, high government officials and arctic explorers, a handsome memorial was placed Thursday on the grave of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary in Arlington national cemetery. Following a suggestion made by Peary during his last illness, it is in the form of a huge spheroid of granite, representing the earth, with the North pole, which he discovered, marked by a gold star. The memorial was unveiled by Admiral Peary's daughter, Mrs. Edward Stafford, who has born in the Arctic regions and was long known as the "Snow Baby."

PRESIDENT HARDING has not yet yielded to the demand that he give specific reason for the sudden dismissal of Director Wilmett and all division superintendents of the bureau of printing and engraving, merely stating that it was for the good of the service. Louis A. Hill was made director and a committee began checking up the stock of the bureau. Reports that there had been a wholesale duplication of Liberty bonds were at first denied, but later Mr. Hill admitted there might be basis for the rumor. This bureau cleanup started talk of impending wholesale dismissals in other departments.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DENBY has taken official notice of the activities of certain treasonable societies "having their origin in foreign countries" and has warned the officers and men of the navy to beware of their "sinister propaganda to undermine the morale of the navy and to insinuate into its personnel elements of disloyalty and disorder."

REPRESENTATIVE TINKHAM of Massachusetts, a consistent opponent of the Anti-Saloon league, made a hot attack on that organization on the floor of the house, denouncing its political activities and charging it and its subsidiaries have frequently violated the federal statutes by making false returns. He admitted it would be useless to ask a congressional inquiry because the league controls congress completely, and therefore he made a public request that the Department of Justice investigate the facts he had submitted.

The latest display of the power of the Anti-Saloon league was the passage by the house of a bill for the deportation of aliens who violate the prohibition and narcotic laws. Several members protested that the bill merely made the United States safe for American boot-leggers, but it went through by a vote of 222 to 73.

MARKET REPORT

FURNISHED BY U. S. BUREAU OF MARKETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(For the week ending April 6, 1922.)

Grain
Prices unsettled during the week and averaged lower. Chicago May wheat down 5c, closing at \$1.30 1-4. Chicago May corn down half cent at 58 1-2c. Lack of buying support and unsatisfactory conditions in cash situation were outstanding market factors. Argentina reported Germany arranging for additional credit of \$25,000,000 with that country to buy grain and beef.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.32; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.32; No. 2 mixed corn 57c; No. 2 yellow corn 55c; No. 3 white oats 36c.

For the week Minneapolis May wheat down 2c, closing at \$1.40 5-8; Kansas City May wheat down 1-2c, \$1.17; Winnipeg May wheat down 3-4c at \$1.32.

Hay
Market generally firm because of light receipts. Prices advanced at Pittsburgh and Chicago. Demand mostly local and for immediate needs only. Good shipping demand at Minneapolis. Alfalfa wanted at Chicago. Some indication of large movement as country roads improve. Demand not broad and prices are likely to weaken with larger receipts.

Quoted April 5 No. 1 timothy New York \$30, Philadelphia \$23, Pittsburgh \$24, Cincinnati \$23.50, Chicago \$23.50, Minneapolis \$21, Atlanta \$30, Kansas City \$16.50, No. 1 alfalfa Kansas City \$22, Memphis \$28, Minneapolis \$19.50, No. 1 prairie Kansas City \$11.75, Chicago \$18, Minneapolis \$17.50.

Feed
Mill feed market unchanged. Underlying conditions slightly improved. Wheat and corn feed production rather heavy, offerings liberal. Better jobbing demand held prices steady. Interior demand improved. Alfalfa meal steady. Domestic and export demand for meal negligible. Offerings light, stocks at mills fair. Gluten feed and hominy feed prices unchanged, demand fair. Receipts stocks and movement moderate.

Quoted April 5 Bran \$21, middlings \$22, flour middlings \$26, rye middlings \$22.50, Minneapolis; gluten feed \$32.50 Chicago; No. 1 alfalfa meal \$19.50, Kansas City; white hominy feed \$20.75 Chicago, \$21 St. Louis.

Fruits and Vegetables
Potato markets weaker. New York and northern sacked round whites \$1.35 @ 2.10 in leading cities. Carlot sales in Chicago down 5c @ 10c at \$1.50 @ 1.60 per 100 lbs.

Onion markets firm, demand moderate. Texas Bermuda No. 1 and 2 \$4.00 per standard crate in consuming centers, partly graded stock \$3.20 @ 3.40 f. o. b. cash track at shipping points. Eastern yellow Globes \$12.50 @ 15.50 per 100-lb. sack in Boston and New York. Celery markets steady to firm.

Cabbage markets stronger for Texas stock. Domestic flat stock \$4.00 @ 5.00 per ton in leading cities; slightly weaker in St. Louis at \$3.50 @ 3.80, up 3 f. o. b. shipping points at \$15.

Live Stock and Meats
Chicago hog prices advanced 15c @ 40c. Beef steers practically steady, butcher cows and heifers firm to 15c higher. April 8 Chicago prices: Hogs top \$18.50; bulk of sales \$10.15 @ 10.30; medium and good beef steers \$17.35 @ 18.35; butcher cows and heifers \$14.50 @ 15.50; feeder steers \$5.40 @ 7.35; light and medium weight veal calves \$6.25 @ 8.75; fat lambs \$13.50 @ 16.25; feeding lambs \$11.75 @ 12.75; yearlings \$11.75 @ 14.50; fat ewes \$7.25 @ 10.50.

The trend of eastern wholesale fresh meat prices was upward. Pork loins led with an advance ranging from \$1.63 per 100 pounds. Lamb \$1.92 higher; veal firm to \$1 higher; beef steady at some markets and 50c higher at others; mutton unchanged. April 6 prices good grade meats: Beef \$12.50 @ 15.50; corned beef \$7.50 @ 8.50; mutton \$19 @ 21; light pork loins \$23 @ 26; heavy loins \$18 @ 22.

Dairy Products
Butter markets barely steady following a week of unsettled trading. Chicago higher than New York part of week with result that receipts there increased. Closing prices: 98 scores, \$1.25 @ 1.35; 1-2c; Chicago 34c; Philadelphia 35 1-2c; Boston 35 1-2c.

DETROIT QUOTATIONS

Feed and Grain.
WHEAT—Cash No. 2 red 1-13; May, \$1.42; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.38; YELLOW CORN—Cash No. 2, 61c; No. 3, 59 1-2c; No. 4, 58c; No. 5, 56 1-2c. WHITE OATS—Cash No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 39c; No. 4, 33 1-2c; No. 5, 31c. RYE—Cash No. 2, 21c. BEANS—Immediate and prompt shipment, \$7 per cwt. BARLEY—Feeding, \$1.25 @ 1.35 per cwt. SEEDS—Prime red clover, \$15; alfalfa, \$12; timothy, \$3.35. HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$20 @ 21; standard, \$19 @ 20; light mixed, \$19 @ 20; No. 2 timothy, \$17 @ 18; No. 1 clover mixed, \$16 @ 17; No. 1 clover, \$16 @ 17; rye straw, \$13 @ 14; wheat and oat straw, \$12 @ 13 per ton in carlots.

FEED—Bran, \$31 @ 33; standard middlings, \$33; fine middlings, \$33; cracked corn, \$28 @ 30; coarse cornmeal, \$25 @ 26; chop, \$24 @ 25 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

FLOUR—Fancy spring wheat patents, \$8.95 @ 9.45; fancy winter wheat patents, \$8.95 @ 9.45; second winter wheat patents, \$7.95 @ 8.20; winter wheat patents, \$7.50 @ 7.80; Kansas patents, \$8.30 @ 8.60 per bbl.

Live Stock and Poultry.
CATTLE—Best heavy steers, \$7 @ 8; best handy wt. butcher steers, \$7 @ 7.75; mixed steers and heifers \$6.75 @ 7.75; light butchers, \$6 @ 6.50; best cows, \$5 @ 6.50; butcher cows, \$4 @ 4.75; cutters, \$3 @ 3.50; beef steady at some markets. CALVES—Best grades, \$10.50 @ 11; others, \$9 @ 9.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best lambs, \$15 @ 16; fair lambs, \$12 @ 13.50; light to common lambs, \$8 @ 11.50; clipped lambs, \$13 @ 14; fair to good sheep, \$8 @ 9.50; culls and common, \$2 @ 4. HOGS—Mixed hogs, \$10.90; pigs, \$10.75; extreme heavy, \$10; stags, \$9 @ 9.50; roughs, \$7 @ 7.25; boars, \$2.

LIVE POULTRY—Best spring chickens, smooth legs, 30c; stagsy chickens, 24c; leghorn springs, 24c; large fat hens, 30c; medium hens, 30c; small hens, 30c; old roosters, 18c; geese, 18c; ducks, 30c; turkeys, 30c.

Farm Produce
APPLES—Steel's Red, \$3 @ 3.50; Baldwin, \$2.75 @ 3; Western, boxes, \$3.50 @ 4.50. ONIONS—Eastern, \$19 @ 13 per 100 lbs.; new Texas, \$6 per crate. POTATOES—Michigan, \$3 @ 3.25 per 100-lb. sack. CABBAGE—\$1.50 @ 1.75 per bu; new, \$3 @ 3.25 per crate. DRESSED HOGS—Small to medium, 12 @ 13c; heavy, 10 @ 11c per lb. BUTTER AND EGGS
BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 34c per lb. EGGS—Fresh, current receipts, 24 @ 25c per doz. East Buffalo Live Stock.
Dunning & Stevens Report: Receipts, 3 cars; steady. Hogs: Receipts, 10 cars; strong; heavy, \$10.50 @ 11; yorkers and pigs, \$11.25 @ 11.50. Sheep: Receipts, 2 cars; strong; top lambs, \$16 @ 16.50; yearlings, \$14 @ 15; wethers, \$11.50 @ 12; ewes, \$9.50 @ 10.50. Calves, \$11.

Students Back Up Professor.

Gloucester, N. J.—Members of the sophomore and senior classes of the Gloucester High School, who went on strike in protest against the suspension of William Katcher, hygiene teacher, have returned to their classes. They announced, however, that they will continue to fight for the reinstatement of Katcher, who was suspended following charges that he spoke too frankly in lectures on social hygiene before mixed classes of the students.